The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,371.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ...a.....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... ,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,,	28 0
——— including postage..... ,,	36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... ,,	16 0
——— including postage..... ,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,,	6 0
——— including postage..... ,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... ,,	0 4
Back Numbers ..... ,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs	5 0
Second Ditto ..... ,,	2 8
Third Ditto ..... ,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertio ..... ,,	0 2½ As.

per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., Leghorn; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fare et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	2 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "less Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Office of this Company has this day removed from No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, to No. 1 Cowasjee ...ell Street, Fort.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869. SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT to OCCUPY the plots of VACANT LAND situate in Trimbuck Pestonjee Street and at Nowroji Hill, with the privilege of taking the Fruits of different trees standing on Government ground situate in different villages in the Mahim District, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1869, at 1 P.M.

Terms of Sale and other particulars may be learnt on application.

J. KING,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 19th October, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED requests that all BILLS for CIVIL SALARIES and PAY of CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS for the current month, which are payable on the 1st proximo, may be drawn out and sent in to the Examiner of Claims on SATURDAY the 30th Instant. The General Treasury will be open for the Payment of the Examiner of Claims' Cheques on Monday the 1st proximo, but will be closed on Tuesday.

The Office of the undersigned and that of the Examiner of Claims will be closed on the authorized Government Holidays, viz., Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th November.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

MAZAGON IRON WORKS.

DREWETT and PIROZSHAW.

Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Oil Presses, Roofs, Girders &c., &c., &c.

Messrs. Drewett and Pirozshaw offer FOR SALE—
1 10-Horse Power Horizontal Engine.
1 6-Horse Power Vertical Engine.
1 15-Ton Crab Winch.
1 Set of Tap and Dies from ¼ to 2 inches, with Hob. Taps, complete.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposit subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

Exchange.

On London at 6 months' sight.....1 11/32
,, ,, 3 ,, ...1 11 7/16
,, ,, on demand.....1 11/32
,, Scotland and Ireland.....1 11 3/16
Circular Notes.....1 11/32

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY, HORSE, and HARNESS, in best condition, and at a moderate price.—Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs.	25 per doz.
,, do.	,,	27 ,,
,, Extra Pale	,,	28 ,,
Port, Superior	,,	26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FINE OLD MADEIRA,
Strongly recommended to Convalescents.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Per dozen quarts	38 0	42 0

A consignment shipped by
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon, & Co.,
MADEIRA, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT OPERATOR for the BYCULLA PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr Streeton, 1, Love Lane, Byculla.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of MOOLJEE CANJEE, an Insolvent.

The FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidator in the above Estate, with its vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustee.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a CATCH SIDING at the Battery Hill, Bhore Ghaut.

The plans may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 23rd instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Catch Siding, Bhore Ghaut," not later than the 1st November, proximo.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and from 1st November, 1869, REVISED RATES for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON by this Railway will be brought into operation. The Rates with few exceptions are the same as last season.

Particulars will be supplied on application at the respective Stations or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company have established CARTING AGENCIES for the CONVEYANCE of GOODS between Nandoora and Khamgaum, and between Budnaira and Goomawuttee, and that OFFICES for the receipt and despatch of Goods will be OPENED at those places from the 1st November, 1869.

The Rates may be obtained on application at either of the above mentioned places or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The Third Class Fares between Bombay and Versa and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of the undermentioned persons, respectively, in certain parcels of Government Land with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at different places as shown below, seized under Distress Warrants for non-payment of the Revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, at noon on MONDAY the 8th November, 1869.

Parcel No.	Collector's No.	Survey No.	Names.	Where Situated.	Square Yards.
1	2877	2804	Thucker Lada Kessow	5, Camatcepoora Street	102 1 9
1	2904	2844	Ditto Ditto	Duncan Road	141 6 9
1	3287	2871	Jullootjee Shayaboo Chinchalloo	5, Camatcepoora Street	128 2 9
1	2346	1499	Abdool Cader vullud Mahomed Amin	Balloo Dr. Street	72 2 9
1	4893	4340	Mrs. D. Caves	13, Camatcepoora Street	90 2 9
1	4690	4223	Noochoo Sewoo Nurloo	15, Camatcepoora Street	25
1	2440	1278	Hemon Adum bin Abdool Rahimon	Khojia Street	426 6 9
1	1614	1083	Seedram Jaysing	Chunna Butcher Street	33 3 9
1	1614	2 1083	Nathoo Govind	Ditto	33 3 9
1	12	4646	Mahomed Cassim	Grant Road	2085
1	39	4610	Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Camatcepoora	56 6 9
1	152	4621	Memon Mahomed Cassum	Ditto	310 6 9
1	3380	2905	Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Ditto	41 2 9
1	3287	3882	Thucker Harry Thackersey	Ditto	83 2 9
1	99	none	Mariambebee, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fazloo Nowrungay	Mahim	Forasmuch as Free hold
1	208	506	John Francis de Cruz	Mazagon	87 2 9

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th October, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society:—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.
His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.
The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.,	M. Mall, Esq.,
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.,	W. Nicol, Esq.,
George Forgo, Esq.,	W. Paris, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule,	T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
A. Steinacker, Esq.	

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.
H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Musical Directors.
A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members:
Rs. 20 per annum ....Tickets transferable.
Ordinary Members
Rs. 20 ₰ an. entitling the holder to one seat ...
Rs. 30 ₰ an. entitling the holder to two seats. } Tickets not
Rs. 35 ₰ an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 ₰ an. entitling the holder to four seats...

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	50,000 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,100 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,193 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report for the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864	£821,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
,, ,, ,, 1866	124,165 7 5
,, ,, ,, 1867	128,883 5 10
,, ,, ,, 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to state that

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings' Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 1st, to WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 20th October, 1869.

FREE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, up to the 31st October instant, for CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETING certain WORKS of IMPROVEMENT to the Company's property.

The Plan and Specifications of Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application, from WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Company's Office, from 11 to 4 P.M. daily.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the above Company. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
1, Church Street, 15th October, 1869. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders:—

Akola Treasury Rupees (5) five lacs.
Oomrawuttee Treasury Rupees (3) three lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 25th October, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider, 1st, the Government Resolution No. 4,341, dated 7th October, 1869, on the subject of the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay; 2nd, the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

I hereby also give notice, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1870 will be received.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th October, 1869.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in BYCULLA LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the execution of the Photo raphic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will find the internal arrangements and the private c aracter of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experien acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer & Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *matériel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz.:—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,605 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 18 7, of the garden called Begum Bazri, measuring 7,852 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

CANVAS and TARPAULINS.—A fine opportunity is OFFERED to SHIPCHANDLERS, DUBASHES, and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, for the purchase of the above at moderate prices. Apply to the AGENTS, LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited). Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Yearly Issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required but neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced:—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,			
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb. ; 20 lb. boxes	Rs.	20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 ,,	,,	15 ,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12 ,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12 ,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery rooms, No. 9 Marine Street.

999 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,700 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,120 lbs.	,, 100 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90 ,,
Do. ,, 400 ,,	,, 80 ,,
Vibrating Axle Scale	,, 250 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Do. Tomatoes, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk.	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 28, A. Grant Road.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Ditto	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	8½ in 32in, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,, 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ...each...	7	,, 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	,, 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	10	,, 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	,, 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	,, 0½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	,, 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	,, 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ...per pair...	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington, Jerome, Gantab	Drab Latest shape, Tall	10	0
	Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Mazagons at Rs. 1,370, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	115
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	125
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & C China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,500	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,710
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,015
10,500	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
3,000	100	all	Nil	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,320
5,000	2,000	1,430	Nil	Post Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,750	1000 p.	Albert Co. Kharsetjee	650
250	3,000	850	0 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	2000 p.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	275 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	25 p.	Do. New	525
500	1,888	all	800 p.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000 p.	Fort Press Co.	10,000
350	2,000	1,880	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,180
200	6,000	all	250 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	260
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	75	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.5.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£5	169.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£4	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	820
500	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,830
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Bunder Mills	290
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,270
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
600	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,110

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
800	2,000	800	p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	T. eacher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	30 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	51
25	18 ...	Do. China	5½
300	28 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'king	6
300	4 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	12
1300	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
2,500	2,400 ...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400 ...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do	2s.
Calcutta	10 days' sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	10 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	223

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½ to 94¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	106

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 195-9

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Stier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Cambay.
Heyland Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 27.

Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 25th October, 1869.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th October 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Royal (Bombay) Engineers—Captain R. E. P. Cotgrave, to be Major, from the 8th of June 1869.

Surgeon Major J. Gilbert is appointed to the medical charge of the 3rd Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Tatham, on duty at Nusseerabad, is directed to return to Deesa forthwith and resume medical charge of the 30th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Jayakur, in temporary charge, will return to Ahmedabad on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon D. Tatham.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH OCTOBER.

			Nom. p.ton
London	Cotton	No ship loading.	,,
	Cases		,,
	Seeds		,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	H. M. S. Nymph	——	Africa.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Florine	Stoba	Calico.

The barque Ranee, to Rangoon via Cochin, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 21 Moultan (s) ..... Beasley ..... Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22 Moultan (s) ..... Beasley ..... Calcutta.
Lamentin ..... —— ..... Bordeaux.

Passengers arrived per P and O S N Company's steam ship Moultan—From Southampton to Madras—Colonel, Mrs and Miss Scott, 2 Misses Macdonnal, Miss Richardson, Mr Cockerill, Mr and Mrs Houston, Lieutenant and Mrs Thorpe, Miss Murphy, Mrs Sutherland, Captain Mason, Messrs Millar, Fortune, and W Wright.

From Marseilles to Madras—Mr and Mrs Brown, Miss McGeverty, Miss Cherry, Miss Johnston, Mr Allan, and Assistant Surgeon Boulih.

From Suez to Madras—Colonel and Mrs White.

From Suez to Calcutta—Messrs Broadley, Goodridge, Dey and Slade, Mrs Dufenbach, and Mr H. Derry.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Scott and infant, Mr Monkman, Miss Saunders, Mr and Mrs Heywood, Dr and Mrs Wright, Mrs Simpson and 2 children, Messrs Champion, Lloyd, Jones, Tudor, and Rosser, Colonel and Mrs Bishop, Mrs Grinnol and six children, Messrs Petrie, Sandars, Campagnac, J L Hobbs J Macdonald, J C Jackson, J Stuart, J T Jackson, L Porter, T Harrington, W Taylor, A Tabor, W Hoarsman, O'Farrell, C Young and H Clive, Mrs Grey, Mrs Bell, Messrs Bridgenell, A Fisher, Masson and Bowley, Miss Worton, Mr Wilson, Mr Worth, Mr Polk, Mrs Lockhart and 2 children, Assistant Surgeon Gupta, Mrs Penn, Messrs Collins and Deans.

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Messrs Bolleau, Jordan, Anderwin, Griffiths and Johnstone, Mr and Mrs Atkinson and child, Mrs Carey, Mr Lobb, Captain Wells, Mr Rose, Captain and Mrs Hunal, Mr and Mrs McRae, Mr Riddell, Dr and Mrs Sandeford, Miss Drummond, Messrs Shaw, Phillips and Finch, Mr. and Mrs O'Brien and Mr Prosser.

From Aden to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Wilson and child, Mrs Tarrat, 2 children and infant.

From Galle to Calcutta.—Sir W Morgan, Messrs Roberts, Heckle, Watson and Sutherland and party, Captain Barratt, Messrs Murdock, Scott, McIntosh and Graf.

Passengers sailed per P and O S N Company's steam ship Moultan.—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Craick, Miss Webb, Messrs A G Smyth, S Creswell, J A Paul, Hon. and Mrs J B Phear, nurse and infant, Mr A Money, Mr and Mrs H D Sanderman and infant, Messrs Militus and E Jackson, Colonel and Mrs Doveton, Mr H H Locke, Mr and Mrs Perry, Messrs P J Nicolas, H M Jones, Sevestre, W D Ryrd, Fenoon de Cunier, Mr and Miss Donald, Mr and Mrs Cochrane.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Oct. 30	Saturday	Dec. 4
,,	Nov. 6	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 27		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	Oct. 29	Friday	Dec. 24
,,	Nov. 26		

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HERRING—October 24th, at Parbul House, Matheran, the wife of Charles Herring, Esq., of a son.

MACNAGHTEN—October 26th, at Poona, the wife of Captain Arthur W. Macnaghten, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SPIERS—October 26th, Emma Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. William Valentine Spiers, Sub-Registrar Mazagon District, aged 27 years and 5 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GORDON—October 20th, at 6, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of D. Cluness Gordon, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GLOAG—October 17th, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, North Trimulgherry, Secundrabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain A. R. Gloag, Royal Artillery, of a son.

FITZPATRICK—October 18th, at Bangalore the wife of Captain F. S. FitzPatrick, 27th Regiment Madras Infantry of a son.

LAUGHTON—October 1st, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of Captain A. F. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TROUP—October 16th, at Simla, the wife of Major-General C. Troup, C.B., of a son.

HOPKINS—October 19th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. F. Hopkins, of a son.

RIDELL—October 20th, at Delhi, the wife of Captain Henry Vansittart Riddell, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

PLAYFAIR—October 20th, at Ellichpoor, Berar, the wife of Captain A. L. Playfair, Officiating Second in Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

DEATH.

BANISTER—October 14th, at Kohat, Lieutenant C. A. Banister, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

THE questions raised in the debate on the third reading of the Cotton Frauds Bill are in a great degree apart from the merits of the measure. The principal of these are, what is the use of the Legislative Council? and if, as we assume, it will continue to exist, what are the functions of its members? But before we tackle these knotty points we may turn aside to look at an admission made by Mr. Campbell. After referring to a period when it was found possible to test the quality of cotton by means of an organized system of inspection at the Custom House, he said that "Natives will find their interest in continuing to buy adulterated and deteriorated cotton whilst there is the present system of advances." So that it is the mode of conducting business by "European houses and banks" which promotes and stimulates the adulteration and deterioration of cotton. Unless, therefore, the bill knocks the present system of advances on the head, how can it produce the desired effect? It is not a small quantity of the staple which is affected, but from one-third to two-thirds, we are told by this admitted authority, comes within the influence of that system of business which furnishes the motive for adulteration. Hence there will still be a great chance that bad cotton will slip through, always assuming that Mr. Campbell is correct in ascribing adulteration to the system of advances. One would think that the business men had the remedy in their own hands, and that they need not go to the Legislative Council for help. The truth is that the Penal Code, the ordinary administration, and natural agencies, are, if allowed to work, quite sufficient to prevent adulteration and fraud; provided always, that the system of business, which the Act does not, and does not attempt to touch, brings into play no counteracting force. The satisfactory state of the trade in the Central Provinces and the Berars is mainly due to the manner in which the trade is carried on, and not to special bye-laws and regulations, the very existence of which, *pace* H. E. the Governor, we take the liberty to doubt.

The question of the Legislative Council's uses, and the duties of its members, is far graver even than the Cotton Frauds Bill. We will assume that the Legislative Council is an useful body, that it is designed not only to bring external opinion to the aid of the Executive, but to place the whole procedure and proceedings of Legislation before the public. The members of Council, who are not members of the Executive, nor even in any way a part of the administration, are invited to contribute knowledge and judgment to the common stock, and all are supposed to do so in a conscientious and independent spirit. Moreover, while the members of the Council are equals for the time being, we, the outside public, are invited to share in the debates, not formally, of course, but by the mere fact of publicity. The machinery, in short, is devised, so we assume, to place the Government, in some degree, under the influence of public opinion, and give to its legislative efforts the benefit of public criticism. Such, at least, is the conception which we have formed of the purpose to fulfil which Legislative Councils were invented.

But the speech of His Excellency the Governor on the third reading of the Cotton Frauds Bill leads us to doubt whether we have judged rightly. His Excellency is a great authority; he occupies a high position which brings with it corresponding responsibilities; he is Governor of the Presidency as well as President of the Council. He must be supposed to know the duties of his position, and to have formed a clear conception of the duties of his colleagues. And what must we infer from his speech? That the duty of the President is to direct—we had almost said to dictate—legislation, and that the duty of members, who cannot agree to his views, is to be mute. For how does he encounter opposition? We have a right to comment on his remarks because, as opponents of the bill "elsewhere," we come in for a share of his exalted censure. He says what is much more marvellous than the bill is "the amount of misrepresentation, the apparent determination either not to understand or to misconstrue, every single step which has been taken in the matter on the part of those who have supported the measure in this Council." We have often read similar language in Papal Allocutions. "In the face of denial and refutation the same statements are made over and over again." A clear case, your Excellency, for fresh denial and fresh refutation, because the denial has not been accepted, the refutation has not convinced; but no case for accusing colleagues and those who in common with them do not agree with your Excellency, of a determination not to understand or to misconstrue. If questions of fact were in dispute, wilful misrepresentation might be proved; but the questions at issue are questions of judgment, insight, inference, and therefore such language is not admissible, except on the theory that the presidency of the Council is a dictatorship. Mr. Tucker and others have one set of opinions, His Excellency and several of his colleagues hold another. It would be as reasonable for us to charge the latter with dishonesty and faction, because that is what it comes to, as for the Governor to level the charge against his opponents. Of course if the President is a Dictator and the Governor a Pope we can understand this resentment of free discussion and this intolerance of opposition. But in that case surely the Council is a superfluous institution. It was quite in keeping with the key note of his speech that His Excellency should, at intervals, repeat the same intolerant sentiment in different forms. Speaking of Mr. Tucker's argumentative speech, the President said he was "perfectly amazed to hear addressed to the Council—a deliberative body—language such as has been used by the honourable gentlemen in common with that of the opponents of this bill elsewhere." The sentence of condemnation is comprehensive. Again, we find this sentence, "Certainly looking to the character of the assembly which he was addressing, and to the nature of his language, it would seem as though his observations were addressed rather to some other audience, some at least who might read if they do not hear his speech, and not to this Council, because the honourable gentleman *could not have supposed* that the members of this Council would be influenced by arguments so groundless and unreasonable." We need make no elaborate comment on the taste of this passage. Neither the honourable gentleman nor any one else could have supposed that a Governor of Bombay would have imputed to a colleague this—that he made a speech which he knew to be groundless and unreasonable. A little lower we find the phrase "if the honourable gentleman does not appreciate the magnitude of the issue, he may at least refrain from thus misrepresenting the motives and action of those who would protect the liberty of the people of this country as well as himself." Surely it would have been more dignified had His Excellency put in answers to Mr. Tucker's arguments, instead of imputing dullness of apprehension and wilful misrepresentation.

But the worst passage in the speech, the passage where the dictatorship of the President is most clearly implied, is the following, which we quote at length :—

"The honourable member has warned the members of the Council to beware how they proceed; and has hinted at social and political evils that may result from our legislation. He gives us credit for good intentions, but tells us that, however well meant, legislation, if not absolutely required, and if it proceeds from mistaken ground, may prove disastrous. I concur in that, but I would add this: this country is just at that point of development when agitation is easily raised, and the public opinion which might control or withstand it is weak and undefined; and at such a time, *opposition to legislation*, however well-meant, unless it be well-founded, and unless it be justified by all the considerations which should sanction that course, and specially the opposition of men occupying the position of the honourable member, and conveyed in language and supported by arguments, such as have been used by him, may be disastrous also; and when he speaks of this measure as one that will give an opening for every kind of corruption, tyranny, and extortion on the part of those entrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of the bill in the mofussil, he uses language that, whatever may be the result of the bill, will not, he may be quite sure, be soon forgotten; that reflects most unjustly in my opinion on our administration, and particularly our administration of the law; and which agitating societies and the many classes who are affected by the restrictions of the law will not be slow to adopt."

Do these solemn sentences mean that opposition to legislation supported by His Excellency, must be ill-founded, however well-meant, and not justified by all the considerations that should sanction that course? Does it not imply that His Excellency is the sole judge of what is well founded and just as well as of the motives of those who may be compelled to oppose him? We do not believe that His Excellency entertains the views implied by his speech, but we think that, such being the case, he should not have "worked himself up" to utter charges against his opponents so sweeping, so groundless, so unreasonable as those we have quoted. And for the future, if every member of Council is to do his duty, as he is bound to do, and if we are to do our duty on behalf of the public, and it falls to our lot to oppose His Excellency, may we hope that he will not only argue public questions on their merits, which he can do so ably, but will also refrain from assailing the personal character of his opponents, who have as good a right to hold and express their opinions as His Excellency himself.

THE Kurrachee regatta has been fixed for Saturday next.

WE regret to announce the death, at Lucknow of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Bengal Infantry.

SOME Scotch residents of Kurrachee propose to publicly celebrate next St. Andrew's Day—by a *burra khana*, of course.

STAFF SURGEON J. W. HULESBERG has been brought on the strength of this presidency from the 16th inst., the date of his arrival in Bombay.

IT is reported that Messrs. Charles Nephew & Co., of Calcutta, have disposed of the celebrated diamond, "Star of the South," to the Rajah of Punnah.

CAPTAIN H. C. STEVENS, 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1856.

LIEUTENANT W. SCOTT, Staff Corps, Adjutant 12th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THEY are going to have a bicycle race at Kurrachee. No less than seven gentlemen, it is said, are training laboriously for the event. May there be no broken legs or broken noses. We have our fears, however.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR is no disciple of Sir Joshua Jebb in his treatment of prisoners. He "reads with satisfaction" in the Jail Report for the Punjab, 1868, that in that year twice as many prisoners "were employed daily on the hardest forms of labour" as in 1837, and His Honor trusts "that the principle of exacting *really hard labour* from prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment will be henceforth steadily kept in view."

APPEARANCE OF LOCUSTS IN THE TANNA ZILLAH.

WE regret to learn from a correspondent at Tanna, who writes under Tuesday's date, that locusts have visited that zillah in large numbers. They were at Dhannoo and Oombergaum, and near Bassein.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will leave Bombay for Poona to-day, probably by the afternoon train.

THE CARWAR AND DHARWAR RAILWAY

WE understand that Government have hired a large number of labourers at Goa, who are to be employed on the proposed railway between Carwar and Dharwar.

TURKISTAN.

THE Ameer is seriously contemplating proceeding himself to Turkistan. Affairs there are decidedly threatening. General Daood Shah has formally impeached Naib Mahomed Alam Khan, the civil governor, before the Ameer, accusing him of driving the inhabitants into the opposite party by his extortions and oppression. The Ameer has made a partial distribution of pay to his troops.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 25.

THE VICEROY.

IT is believed that Lord Mayo will halt at Cawnpore, on his way down, for a day's shooting. We do not know who is Secretary to Government in the Shikar Department, but in this case that officer, whoever he may be, has not given good advice. His Excellency should come to Allahabad a day earlier than he intended, and leave (if it must be so) a day sooner. He should spend the day thus gained at Suktesgurh, ten miles from the Pahari (between Mirzapore and Chunar) station on the E. I. Railway. It is the most accessible and prettiest spot where there is really good shooting in all India.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 25.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 12TH OCTOBER.

A DESPATCH from Earl Granville to Mr. Bowen reiterates the order for the removal of the 18th Regiment from New Zealand.

Earl Derby is ill.

I atest advices from Spain state that the Government have asked of the Cortes' leave to prosecute seventeen Republican Deputies for participating in the recent insurrection. Their expulsion is expected after a judicial condemnation. Gastelar has been threatened with assassination and has fled to Portugal.

The sixth French Military Command has been suppressed.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch Stakes :—

Cherie, 1st.
John Davis, 2nd.
Provider, 3rd.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer Godavery leaves Marseilles in November to proceed through the Suez Canal direct to Calcutta.

THE FRENCH MAIL FROM CHINA.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 27TH OCT., 5-35 A.M.

The French Mail steamer from China is signalled.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

REPORT BY MR. RIVETT-CARNAC TO THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

DATED, SIMLA, 19TH OCTOBER, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm my telegram of the 15th instant of the following effect :—

"Heavy rain early in the month caused great alarm and some damage in the cotton districts. During this week weather has been fine, and plant has recovered, damage much less than first supposed. Should fine weather continue, excellent crop may be expected."

2. The information, on which the above telegram was based, was sent by wire from the several cotton districts, and the detailed reports, since received by post, confirm the belief, therein expressed, that, should the weather continue fine, as it promises to do, an excellent crop may be expected this season from the cotton districts of the Central Provinces and the Berars.

3. In my last monthly report, No. 2913, dated 11th September 1869, it was explained that the unusually dry weather, which characterised the early months of the monsoon, had been succeeded by heavy rain: that at that season (September,) when the plant was beginning to flower, sunshine was much required, and that continued and heavy rain at that season might cause much damage to the crop. Unfortunately, the much wished for fine weather did not return, and, this season, the wet weather has been prolonged into October, the rain, which was so much wanted in June and July, coming when it was most unwelcome, just as the flowers and bolls were forming on the plant. The unseasonable weather caused great alarm, and some little damage, as the following extracts from the detailed reports will show.

4. WURDAH VALLEY.—The Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, whose charge includes the whole of the Wurdah Valley country, from which the Hinganghat supplies are drawn, has been so good as to favour me with the following information regarding the crop in the Wurdah district. Under date the 12th instant he writes—

"Continuous and sometimes heavy rain fell during the early part of last week. The rain ceased here on Thursday at noon, and we have had no rain *here* since then. The Tehseeldar of Hingunghat, who has been here this morning, tells me that it rained there up to Friday. I was at Wurdah for three days in the earlier part of the week and I heard a good many complaints about the rain The people said that, in fields, where the cotton plants were well grown, and had flowered and bolled, much damage had been done by the late rain. The bolls had got wetted, or had been knocked off, while the leaves and plants had rotted from the extreme wet. This applied only to the fields where the cotton had hitherto been growing well. In the lands, where, from one cause or another, the cotton was backward, no harm had yet been done by the rain. Some of the growers said that the out-turn would be only half what had been expected. Others gave a less gloomy account of matters. From what I saw myself, I should say that very much harm had not been done. But then I visited cotton fields in the Pownar and Anjee purgunnahs only, where the rain has been lighter than in Hingunghat and Undoree.

"The Hingunghat Tehseeldar has this morning told me that, in the wellgrown fields, dozens of bolls are to be seen lying on the ground, knocked off by the rain At first he said that half the crop had gone; but he afterwards came down to saying that probably a quarter of the crop would be lost.

"I myself am quite sure that we shall not have the bumper crop we expected: but I think we shall, if the season continues favourable, have a good, or even a full crop. The soil is thoroughly moist and new bolls will form on the large plants while the backward plants will come forward well.

"I think the rains are quite over; for the sky has cleared slowly and gradually during the last three days. To-day it is almost cloudless. If we get more rain the cotton crop will of course suffer. But if it continues fine, we shall have a good out-turn, though we shall not have the very abundant out-turn we expected.

"All the autumn food crops are in excellent case."

5. The Assistant Cotton Commissioner, Wurdah Valley, writes under date the 11th instant, as follows :—

"As you will perceive by the annexed register of rain-fall, a considerable quantity of rain fell during the past week, and what made it more unwelcome was that the rain fell most in heavy showers accompanied with wind.

"From all quarters one hears complaints of the damage caused to the crop, a great many cultivators saying that 'there will only be an 8 anna crop.' There may be, I dare say, some exaggeration in this statement, but there is no doubt that, in some fields, fully a half of the young bolls have been destroyed. The last few days have been fine, and I think it may safely be said that the rains are now over."

Register of rain at Hinganghat during the week ending 9th October 1869.

	Inches.
Previously registered ...	36·64
October 3rd ...	·47
Ditto 4th ...	·82
Ditto 5th ...	·05
Ditto 6th ...	·23
Ditto 7th ...	·30
Ditto 8th ...	...
Ditto 9th ...	...
Total inches ...	39·11

Later accounts by wire report that the weather has been fine since the 7th instant and that the plant is recovering rapidly.

6. EAST BERAR (Oomraotee.)—The Assistant Cotton Commissioner reports, under date the 12th instant, "The damage that has been done by the rain is still trivial, but prospects will be materially affected if the rain returns." And in a later telegram he adds—

"The weather has been fine and cold during the week. Cotton plants have greatly recovered. Cultivators are now satisfied."

7. West Berar (Khangaon and Sheogaon country.) —The following are extracts from the report of the Assistant Cotton Commissioner in this division, under date the 15th instant :—

"Since writing my last report I have visited Khangaon, and I was greatly pleased to find that, notwithstanding the unusually heavy rain that had fallen there, the cotton had scarcely suffered, a fact which proves the hardiness of our indigenous plant.

"The past week of sunshine has had a most beneficial effect on the cotton, and I feel confident that if this weather continues, we shall still have an abundant and excellent crop."

These cheering prospects are confirmed by a later telegram, in which it is added—

"The cotton has quite recovered its appearance. Damage much less than at first supposed."

These reports are fully confirmed by the information supplied by the district authorities.

8. The above extract will show that the past month has been an anxious one. In the backwardness of the plant has been our safety. Consequent on the scanty rainfall early in the season, much of the cotton was sown late, and the plant was not as forward as it generally is at the beginning of October. Had this not been the case, the damage done by the rain during the first week of this month would undoubtedly have been greater than I have now to record. I fear we shall not have the extraordinary crop in the Hinganghat country that was at one time hoped for, but as the weather is now fine, and as the area sown with cotton is larger than ever, a good out-turn may be expected.

It is here that the chief damage has taken place, and the Hinganghat country, it must be remembered, furnishes less than 1/6th of the exports from these provinces.

9. In the Berars there is, I believe, no cause for alarm, and if all goes well now, the crop will be an excellent one. Doubtless the rain knock'd off many flowers and young bolls, but these loss es will, it may be hoped, be repaired by the bright sunshine, with which the provinces are now favoured, acting on the moist soil. The damage was, at first, evidently exaggerated. Heavy rain at this season is always alarming, the plant looks miserable, the weather depresses the cultivators and every one else, and gloomy reports are received from all quarters. But, with the return of the sunshine the plant recovers, and with it the barometer of every one's spirits rises, and the reports that follow are less alarming.

10. The heavy rain in West Berar filled the quarries and foundations of the bridges with water, and necessarily somewhat impeded the progress that is being made with the branch line of railway to Khangaon. The works will nevertheless, it is hoped, be finished early in January next, and the new railway will be ready to carry the large and excellent cotton crop that may be confidently expected.

11. I shall return to the Berars in the course of a few days, and my next report to your Chamber will, I hope, contain a further account of the crop, after a personal inspection during a tour through the most important districts, together with copies of the returns of the acreage sown this season with cotton, the statistics of which will soon be received from the district authorities.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

19th October 1869.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. DAPHNE sailed for Muscat about six o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE REV. W. CLARK, chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for twelve days.

BARODA.—With reference to G. O. No. 195, dated 21st March 1867, it has been decided that Baroda will in future be a third class station staff appointment

WEATHER REPORTS.

...r, 11-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind ...west, thermometer 80·25.

...NGORLA, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather hazy, wind ...th-west moderate, thermometer 82.

CANNANORE, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 30·030.

TUTICORIN, 27th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·96.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th, 2-20 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kourouh; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Koom. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 10th October, 1-40 P.M.; via Russia, 22nd October, 7 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 4	0 1
" Calcutta	0 33	0 12
" Madras	8 5	2 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee Hormusjee, from Jowrah.
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.
For Amerchem, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Cowsedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Dress, from Madras.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH OCT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Jeevajee Jamasjee, a clerk, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Butjorjee Sorabjee, a partner of Wurdman Corsey. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined in the sum of Rs. 10, or, in default, to be imprisoned for a week.

THEFTS.—Assum Angee, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing thirty yards of check cloth, of the value of Rs. 37, the property of Mr. E. DeSouza, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Bepoo Nursoo was charged with stealing a pair of canvas shoes, the property of Mr. W. Gardner, and was on conviction sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—27TH OCT.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

A REPUTED THIEF.—Ibrahim Shaik Moosa was charged with being found loitering at Nepean Sea Road between sunset and sunrise yesterday, he being a reputed thief, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WIFE AND FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

A CORRESPONDENT observes—"In regard to a paragraph in a column of your publication of the 19th instant, allow me to state that the name which has been assumed for several years past by the wife and family of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is not FitzRoy, but FitzGeorge. The marriage, though not publicly acknowledged, owing to the law of the land which does not allow royalty to marry beneath them in rank, is not ignored in their private relations by the royal family. Her Majesty even, when on one occasion writing to one of the Duke's sons (than at school) on the anniversary of his birth-day signed herself (in German) "your affectionate aunt, Victoria." The family of FitzRoy owe their name and descent to admixture with the blood royal of a former generation; but I believe not to marriage duly solemnized according to the rites of the Church, as is the case with the FitzGeorges."—*Med. as M ti.*

"PLEASE, SIR, I WANT SOME MORE!"

IN the Madras Insolvent Court on the 22nd instant, His Lordship the Chief Justice was called upon to decide a rather novel application made by Mr. A. J. Johannes, who was brought up by the keeper of the Debtors' Gaol. The application was for an increase of batta, the amount at present allowed the applicant being at the usual rate of four annas a day. On the 26th March last, petitioner, who was a partner in the late firm of Johannes Brothers, was arrested at the suit of Campbell, West, & Co., by their agents, Messrs. Dymes, Cartwright, and Co., and lodged in jail. He received 4 annas a day, as batta from them. On the 5th April two detainers were lodged by Mr. Maud, the agent of Messrs. Molwo, March, and Co., and by Messrs. Shaw and Allbrit. These raised petitioner's batta to 12 annas a day. On the 28th June last petitioner obtained his discharge from this Court, but was committed by Sir Adam Bittleston to twelve months' imprisonment for setting up a vexatious defence. This had reference to the claim of Molwo, March, and Co. the opposing creditors.

Insolvent—The men for whom I laboured so hard, my Lord! (Laughter.)

The batta then fell to 4 annas a day, which was insufficient for petitioner's sustenance, and he now applied to have it raised.

His Lordship asked by what authority the petitioner made the application?

Petitioner—By the same Act which imprisoned me, my Lord.

His Lordship referred to the Act quoted, and found he had the power, but said he must first know whether there were any funds in the Official Assignee's hands from which to meet the disbursement.

Petitioner—I gave up nearly a lac of rupees worth of documents to the Official Assignee, my Lord.

His Lordship—I must know something of your or your family's means.

Petitioner—My family have no means, my Lord. I have two boys unemployed, and they are the only children "among males"; I have one young lady unmarried; my wife is an old woman with no independent means. She lives by borrowing from friends.

His Lordship—But you look very well, and as if the 4 anna is agreed with you?

Petitioner—I'm not half the man I was, my Lord; I was a very big man before. I took care of myself when I was young, and I do so now. Besides, the jail is pretty comfortable now, compared with what it used to be. Only there is no exercise.

His Lordship—Regarding your food, is it the quality or the quantity that doesn't agree with you?

Petitioner—In point of quantity, my Lord, it is just enough, although I could eat more if I could get it. Just now I get two meals of curry and rice a day, but don't eat well for want of exercise. In fact, my Lord, it is the quantity as well as the quality that doesn't agree with me. (Great laughter.)

His Lordship—How did you manage with 4 annas a day when Molwo, March's agent alone was supporting you?

Petitioner—Just about that time I made a collection of about a thousand rupees of outstandings, my Lord.

His Lordship—I can understand you feel your present position very much; in fact all persons who go to jail generally do. But you look well enough. Does your health suffer?

Petitioner—I feel very weak, my Lord. I'm falling off a great deal!

His Lordship—Is there anything more you want?

Petitioner—Yes, my Lord! if you would reduce my sentence. (Great laughter.)

His Lordship—That I certainly can't. I shall consider your present application, and declare the result on Saturday.

(Petitioner, who is a corpulent, robust-looking man, apparently not much the wrose for wear, was then accompanied back to the jail, and left the Court laughing as heartily as anybody.)—*Madras Mail.*

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.—It is a curious fact that few women are competent judges of what is essentially a quality of their own—female beauty. It is not easy for any one to define it, though we all recognise its presence. It depends so much upon expression and action, which are essentially mobile, that it is almost impossible to grasp and fix it in a definition. Many have taken an entirely mathematic view of the matter, and attempted to measure it by arithmetical proportion, or weight according to avoirdupois. Brantome, one of the most decided of these, has the presumption to count on the ends of his fingers the qualities of woman's beauty, as if they were so many points in a fine horse. He enumerates them thus—

Three white things—the skin, teeth and hands;
Three dari—the eyes, eyebrows, and eyelids;
Three red—the lips, cheeks, and nails;
Three long—the body, hair, and hands;
Three short—the teeth, ears, and feet;
Three broad—the chest, forehead, and space between the eyes, &c.

Women are too apt to regard delicacy, in its physical sense of weakness, as an essential element of beauty. This is a false and dangerous notion, which finds expression in the affectation of paleness of complexion and tenuity of figure, which are deliberately acquired by a systematic disobedience of the laws of health. No marvellous person, whatever may be the regularity of her features and the fineness of her mould, can justly claim to be beautiful; and we doubt whether any woman who cultivates sickness and weakness has a sound idea of the value of good looks—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A "LARK" AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 19th October.—Simla has always been considered a quiet place, but the other night the disciples of the late Lord Waterford distinguished themselves by their nocturnal exploits; sign-boards and address-boards made most extraordinary exchanges. Mr. O. M.'s board was transferred to General B.'s gate; General B.'s board to Crayden's, the boot-maker; Mr. Crayden's board to the library; and that of the undertaker's, I believe, to the house of Mr. Belcham, the bailiff. There were several other similar exchanges made with the boards. What could the police have been about that they never discovered the perpetrators? —*Pioneer.*

THE PARADISE OF THE PARIAHS.

WE shall certainly recommend all pariahs of our acquaintance to emigrate to Hyderabad, where every day is a dog-day, and Sirius—or rather Sir Salar Jung—is always in the ascendant. According to the *Meerut Gazette*, "nine maunds of cooked bread are daily distributed to the city dogs which wander about the streets." Such a beatific state of things must be almost incredible to the Sanitary Report for Oudh, must have read that the Health Officer "thinks that all dogs which have no home but the streets should be mercilessly destroyed;" and if they have that sagacity which the books of our childhood used to vouch for (in words of one syllable), we may look for an exodus of dogs from Lucknow, and a general emigration to Hyderabad, the paradise of pariahs.—*Pioneer.*

KURRACHEE SKY RACES.

THURSDAY'S meeting (Oct. 21) was a great improvement on that of Tuesday last. The attendance was larger, the band of Royal Scots Fusiliers was present to add to the entertainment of the assembled multitude, and the races were interesting, and, of course, exciting. There were no less than four on the programme, all of which filled. The running and time were, comparatively speaking, very good, the only hitch being two false starts, attributable to the obstreperous temper of one of the horses.

1st Race—The "Ladies' Purse"—Half mile. Rs. 10 from the fund. Open to all untrained horses.

Mr. Fenner's Sheet Anchor, Mr. Murray 1
Mr. Poole's Selim, Captain Humfrey 2
Mr. Healy's Starlight, Owner 3
Mr. Wood's Devil 4

Time—0m. 57s.

After some difficulty the four horses got off to a pretty fair start. All ran well together to the quarter mile post, when Sheet Anchor came to the front, which place he kept to the winning post, beating Selim by a length.

2nd Race—The "Handicap"—For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. 1 mile.

Mr. Murray's Sind, Owner ... 1
Mr. Fenner's Rocket, Capt. Humfrey ... 2
Mr. Crawford's Charlemagne, Owner ... 3

This event was looked forward to with much interest. The three crack horses of the meeting came to the post, and at 5 o'clock precisely got away with a capital start. Rocket took up the running and kept the lead to the ½ mile post, closely followed by Sind, and Charlemagne several lengths behind. On passing the half mile Sind gradually closed on Rocket and collared and soon passed him. At the distance post he was nearly two lengths ahead. Here the rider of Rocket called on his horse, and slightly lessened the distance between them. Sind came in an easy winner by a length and a half. Charlemagne a bad third.

3rd Race—The "Galloway Stakes"—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. 1 mile.

Mr. Crawford's Sky Rocket, Owner ... 1
Mr. Healy's Starlight, Owner ... 2
Mr. Hill's Mora, Mr. Bahr ... 3

After one false start, the horses got off on even terms. Mora going well to the front, followed by Starlight and Sky Rocket abreast. On nearing the half mile post Mora dropped to the rear, and his place was taken by Starlight, Sky Rocket being one length behind him. At the three quarter mile the distance began to tell on Starlight, who was gradually overhauled by Sky Rocket. After a most exciting race the game little Sky Rocket came in a winner by a neck.

4th Race—The "Buggy Stakes"—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. ¼ mile.

Mr. Lang's Hope, Captain Humfrey ... 1
Mr. Denso's Baba, Mr. Bahr ... 2
The Hajee's Shitan, Mr. Lambert ... 3

It was nearly dark when the race was run. Hope seemed to have it at all his own way, and came in an easy winner by two lengths.

To-day is to be the concluding one of the present meeting, unless an extra day takes place next week—a wish which has been generally expressed, and with which we are sure the stewards will cheerfully comply, provided the public come forward with the necessary funds. We only hope this hint will be taken and acted upon.—*Sindian.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

A LETTER from Lahore mentions that the Turkish Envoy arrived there on the 20th instant.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 25.

THE A. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery will commence its march from Umballa to Benares on the 25th instant, arriving at its destination on the 25th December.—*Ibid.*

A SQUADRON of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Ryall, is on its way to Allahabad, and must be close at hand to take the current duties of the station until the return of the 11th Cavalry from Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN COLE, the Superintendent of Coorg, will shortly, we hear, take up the post vacated by Lieutenant Colonel Puckle as Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore. We have not heard who will be appointed to Coorg.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 23.

ON Wednesday evening a lad about 7 years left his house in Blackpully and was not seen after till the day following when he was found at the bottom of a well near the railway station. It is believed he was murdered for the sake of jewellery to the amount of about Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 which was found to be missing. The perpetrator of the deed has not yet been discovered.—*Ibid.*

WE stated the other day that the Board of Revenue, in carrying out the vigorous system of economy insisted upon by Government in the meshes of a deficit, had recommended the abolition of the Inam Commission Department over which Mr. Blair, Session Judge of Berhampore, presides. The report in which the reasons for this recommendation are embodied has been submitted to Mr. Blair with the view of that gentleman offering his opinion on the subject. We wonder whether Mr. Blair will sign the sentence of death of the office he holds, or stand forth as its advocate.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 22.

STARTING with the axiom that "the atmosphere is public property," and every man "must be content to take it as the wind blows," the Sanitary Report for Oudh 1868-69, proceeds to give a concise and able summary of the principles of sanitation as practised in Lucknow; so much so that when we come to the end, we wonder how such a thing as filth manages to exist. We are sure that if things go on as they are doing, there will be only the ghost of it left, and we may count upon a Sanitary Commissioner, who has knocked down the substance, being able to lay even the ghost; and, moreover, we cannot help looking forward to a golden age, when every native shall be provided with a patent business with a pull-up handle in his bath-room and a photograph (cabinet-size) of Jenner over his book-shelf. Until then Lucknow could not be in better hands than it is.—*Pioneer.*

THE *Madras Mail* has fired another of its teasing little darts into the flank of the Madras Government. This time it is the *honorarium* to be given to "Mr. C. Waller" for his preparation of a "*Maderer* Manual," which furnishes our contemporary with the subject of his clever though rather lengthy squib. "Mr. C. *Waller*" is supposed to have been six weeks in the country when entrusted with the important compilation, which he completes to the admiration of Government in a couple of months. It consists of three parts, each containing five or six chapters, of which we give "Part II., chapter 4.—*Sports and Amusements of the People.* The principal and most exciting sport of the district is enjoyed in its fullest perfection only by the women, because the men generally shave their heads."—*Ex pede Herculem.—Pioneer.*

DREADFUL FIREWORKS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident is reported from the town of Cayenne. On the celebration of the Emperor Napoleon's birthday there was a display of fireworks on a spot to the eastward of the Government-square, which is close to the magazine and to the wooden buildings of the hospital. The fireworks had been lighted, when some sparks fell on the warehouse wherein a large number were stored, and instantaneously hundred of squibs and about a dozen bombs ignited, and flew in all directions amongst a dense crowd of people. The people's clothes took fire, they were thrown down, trampled upon, crushed, and frightfully injured. Twenty persons, including women and children, were horribly burnt, and thirty other persons were more or less wounded. The victims were taken to the hospital, and many had since died. One woman lost her two sons; an artilleryman has been struck blind; several were in a critical condition. The town was in a state of desolation.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

UNDER sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, the Travancore Sirkar notified on Monday last (18th inst.) that they now strictly prohibit the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the magistracy with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. In special cases the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits, and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the above penalties. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of the State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from penalties provided they immediately report the circumstance to the nearest police officer. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c., of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sirkar, and be deliverable to the nearest police officer. The Sirkar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to conviction of the offender.—*Madras Mail.*

SIR R. TEMPLE AND MR. STRACHEY.

(*Pioneer.*)

ACCORDING to the *Friend of India*, it was Mr. John Strachey who filled the butchers' shops with large blue flies—who

"With a foul earthquake ravaged the Caracas
To raise the price of dry goods and tobaccos."

In other words, all this storm about a regular excess of expenditure over revenue is raised by Mr. Strachey in order to get Sir R. Temple moved to the Punjab, in order that he himself may become Financial Member of Council. Now, is not this perfect asiility—the will surviving the power to injure? What would Mr. Strachey gain by becoming Financial Member in name? He is so, and for some time will be so in the estimation of the country. If Sir R. Temple should maintain his post, it will be only nominally; the public will always insist on seeing a greater shadow behind his chair. Not all the king's horses, nor all the men, can set Humpty Dumty where he was, again. . . .

What wonder then that a statesman who cannot see the merits of the *Friend of India* should work and mine by every kind of under-ground intrigue to impose Sir Richard Temple instead of Sir Henry Durand on the Punjab, and that for this purpose he should "work the press to blind and defeat public opinion." We have not the smallest notion what Mr. Strachey's opinion or desire is with regard to Sir Donald McLeod's successor, or whether he has been "working the press" on the matter. But we will tell the *Friend* a secret which, until this moment, no one has known but ourselves—*Mr. Strachey has worked the press in reference to Sir R. Temple's fiasco.* He has at any rate influenced the *Pioneer*. We formerly mentioned that several of Sir R. Temple's friends had written to protest against the severity of our first criticism. We subsequently "moderated the rancour of our tongue," and were consequently taunted with "trimming" by certain of our contemporaries. In reality this backsliding on our part was chiefly occasioned by a generous remonstrance from Mr. Strachey himself. He maintained that we had been far too severe,—that Sir Richard Temple "was to a great extent a victim . . . . . It must not be said that all this mess is due to him personally . . . . . Things did not really get much worse in his time than they were before."

We must apologize to Mr. Strachey for the possible indiscretion of using his private letter even to vindicate him from these odious insinuations. It is a great pity that the *Friend of India* should import this vulgarity—the imputation of dirty private motives—into the discussion of public questions. [That paper once would have disdained to do so.] The practise is so horribly contagious. It would be degrading to imply, and monstrous to believe, that Sir Henry Durand wrote or inspired the *Friend's* objectionable article on the *Punjab and the Frontier*, and yet if we *were* so regardless of all literary or journalistic decorum as to hint that Sir H. Durand was "working the press" for his own selfish purposes, we should be doing towards him just what the *Friend* has done with regard to Mr. Strachey.

CENTRAL ASIAN EXPLORATIONS AND—THE TEA TRADE.

THE *Produce Markets Review*, after noticing the return of Messrs. Shaw and Hayward from Eastern Turkistan, writes as follows:—

"Mr. Shaw's main object in visiting Yarkand and Kashgar was to make arrangements for supplying these cities with tea from the Kangra valley, and in this he seems to have partially succeeded, in so far, at any rate, as regards the King of Kashgar, Kooshbegi's, sanction to his enterprise, and the assurance of co-operation on the part of the Turkistan traders. A very large caravan was about to start from Yarkand for Cashmere and the Punjab, when the English travellers left the former city; and as this caravan would reach our territory in good time for the Peshawur fair, it is to be hoped the venture may be successful, and the traders may retrace their steps to their native country with a full return investment of Himalayan tea and British manufactured goods. Our readers will recollect the great future for the Indian tea trade predicted in Mr. Saville Lumley's Russian Consular Report; and Messrs. Shaw and Hayward, who have been acting as its pioneers in Yarkand and Kashgar, at the risk of their lives, deserve the warmest acknowledgments of the tea planters. The difficulty our planters will have at first will be to bring their tea down to the level of the Central Asian palate, accustomed as it has been to the filthy brick tea which consists of all the refuse of the manufacture, mixed with dirt and blood, and cemented together into a hard cake, requiring an axe to cut it. Where the planters are favourably situated for the trade, we should suggest that they should no longer send their dust and low broken leaf to this market, but turn it into brick tea, and only forward the unbroken leaves to England. This plan would relieve us of a load of rubbish which no one wants, and which simply hangs like a dead weight on our market, while it is unremunerative to the planters. The removal of dust would, in all probability, improve prices here, while the Tartars, or Mongols, or Thibetans could afford to give infinitely higher prices than we can for the rubbish, owing to the much greater cost of the land carriage from China than from India."

TURF GOSSIP.

MORE retirements spoken of in the racing world. Lord Roseberry, after a brief career of about a year and a half, is going to sell, and Sir Charles Legard will follow. Lord Roseberry has been very unfortunate, and his purchase of Ladas turned out a very unlucky one. Sir Charles, on the contrary, has had a very good innings, and last year everything he touched seemed to prosper. "He could not do wrong," as the saying is, either on Newmarket Heath or at the Gun Club; and with such luck and such a stable there seemed a career before him. But if you will plunge on the turf there is but one ending, even if you are a millionaire, which Sir Charles Legard is not. Ten thousand lost at one meeting, and five thousand at another, is not put square by winning six thousand at the next, and it must come to retirement at this pace. I am sorry we shall lose two such men, but common prudence only dictates their course. Where are we to find fresh ones, and how are the hungry gentlemen of the ring to find provender? Meanwhile there is plenty of vitality of a spurious sort in the institution,—and little gate money meetings like Hampton, Hendon, &c., being held this week,—all proper and do well, while York, Goodwood and Doncaster show symptoms of decline. Very bad all this, because it is a sign that gentlemen are getting scarce and the reverse getting stronger. The men that keep horses now, how do they keep them, and where? Are they trained by their owners in suburban brick-fields under the superintendence of ignorant grooms? Do they take their gallops on Hampstead Heath or the Scrubbs? and above all, Do they pay race-horse duty? I was shown a gentleman at Doncaster living in the sequestered retirement of a small street at Bethnal Green, who, my informant told me, had four horses to his certain knowledge, and might have had half a dozen. I suppose he is the gentleman who comes out strong at Hendon, ay and wins sometimes—that's the extraordinary part of it. To be sure, among the blind the one-eyed man is king, and there is no plater so bad but that he may meet worse than himself. I suppose we really don't know how bad some thoroughbreds are, and perhaps we should only discover it if we tried to break them to hardness or turned them into cover hacks. There have been some animals winning this week at Hendon and Hampton, who, supposing that all behind them tried, prove the fields to have been wretched beyond conception. And it is for these "little men," and this sort of cattle, that Admiral Rous and the opposers of Sir Joseph Hawley's reforms plead. We have no right, say they, to interfere with a man who runs his horses to make money by them if he can do so, and we must not dictate to him when he is to have them trained, and when he is to run them. Ah! they manage these things better in France. They have no Hendons or Bromleys or West Draytons there, which noble lords and members of the Jockey Club, I am sorry to say, patronize; the turf here is a Republic indeed. Well, I suppose the time is coming when there will be few but "little men" left, and unless the Government interfere that time may be nearer than we suppose. By the way, I hear Custance, the jockey, has bought an estate in Rutlandshire, a very nice property indeed I hear; and Mr. Lowther told me that such was the scarcity of landed gentry in that shire, that he had no doubt Custance would be Sheriff before long. Fancy "Cus" in a court dress receiving the judges, and telling them a story or two after dinner, which he would, being an affable young man without any pride about him, and which perhaps the Lord Chief Justice might appreciate, but I doubt if some of the others would. That, and the fact of Peter Wilkinson having given Sir George Wombwell a silver hunting horn, were the two most amusing things I heard in Yorkshire. He "gave" poor Hastings a silver cup, or something of the sort I think; but this offering to Sir George beats anything "Peter" has before done. Most people were highly amused, though some certainly were inclined to be half indignant at what, if one wanted to be harsh, might be termed the impertinence of the donor. Sir George was very much astonished I need not say, but received the gift of course, and said something good-natured to Peter, who appeared quite unconscious that he had committed a *faux pas*. I only was able to see my old friend Mr. Cookson's yearlings among the number sold and unsold on the four racing days, and his lot kept quite up to their high standard. They were composed of *Caterers, Blair Athols, Lord Clifdens* and *Kettledrums*,—the pick of the lot being a *Caterer*, though not actually bred by Mr. Cookson himself. He went for 1,200 guineas, and the others brought very good prices. I am told by good judges that the crack yearling of the week was a colt by *Carnival* out of *Zelle* by *Stockwell*, the property of the Earl of Bradford, which was bought in at 600 guineas, and it is his owner's intention to train him at Newmarket. He was described to me as one of the most perfect youngsters ever bred, and if he is like his sire and is good over a mile and a quarter, he will do. Mr. Cookson has two sires for next year, *Lord Lyon* and *The Earl*, who ought to do the State some service, and *Speculum* is in Yorkshire too, but *Lord Clifden* will, I think, be the favourite. *Adventurer* cannot expect to do so well after *Pretender's* exhibition in the Leger, and *Thormanby* is at present the largest winner.

The Cesarewitch arrangement, and the betting consequent thereon, has absorbed what little gossip and speculation there is on the event. But comparatively few books have been opened, and nobody appears to know clearly what to do, and think they had better wait. *Tramp*, formerly in Charles Peck's stable, has been made favourite for the event, but I should much doubt if his stable's money had brought him to that position. Then old *John Davis*, who was third in *Tulpiaste's* year, and has changed hands often since, leading a vagabond sort of life, hurdle-jumping, &c., has turned up here with only 6st. 12lbs. on him, and people are taking all the 20 to 1 they can get. He belongs to a Mr. Stonehewer, and is trained no one exactly knows where, though there is a report that he is at Telscombe. He is certainly turned loose, but I can't quite believe in a horse who has once taken to the jumping business distinguishing himself again on the flat. Still he can stay, we know that, and is dangerous on that account. I can't help regarding the two top-weights with great respect, *The Palmer* and *See-Saw*, and if I was sure that the former could live the course, as the prophets say, "I should look no farther for the winner." *See-Saw* I feel more confident about as to his staying, and believing him to be a very good horse, and knowing what good horses have done over the course under weight, should not like to be against him. I see, however, that they are backing the *Lady Evelyn* filly out of the same stable, so they may depend upon her.—*London Correspondent of the "Pioneer,"* writing on Sept. 23.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO OCT. 2.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

"SWEETNESS and light" have a new chance in the world. The Duke of Genoa, who is now a pupil at Harrow, and a resident in Mr. Matthew Arnold's household, is said to be the candidate fixed upon by the Ministry for the throne of Spain. He is a nephew of Victor Emanuel,—his father, the late Duke of Genoa, having died in 1855, about a year after the present Duke's birth. It is said that the Duke of Genoa has replied to the offer of the Crown that he will only accept it, if the Cortes elect him by a majority of two-thirds. It is a wise condition. Of course, this offer means a prolongation of the Regency for some years longer, as the lad is only 15. Indeed, the chance of the present weak and tottering Government existing for even another year is not very considerable, nor do we know that the choice of a King who cannot exercise any authority as yet, is likely to materially strengthen its hands. Yet it would scarcely be pleasant to see what the "sweetness and light" which Mr. Arnold inculcates with so insinuating an air, and the teaching as to "culture and anarchy" which he has promulgated with such effect to comparatively cultivated and comparatively orderly England, might do for superstitious, dark, distracted Spain. Yet perhaps, after all, government by this Italian pupil of a fine English poet, philosopher, and critic, might not answer much better for Spain than government by the pupil of the greatest of Greek philosophers and artists answered for Syracuse in the old days. Still it would hardly be a failure from the same cause. The lessons inculcated in "culture and anarchy," might not precisely suit the wants of Spain, but it is clear that some of the lessons of the master have already sunk into good ground. The "Sick King of Bokhara," in Mr. Arnold's beautiful poem, sums it up as the moral of the tale, that, "though we take what we desire, we must not snatch it eagerly." And *that* moral, at least—and a very important one it is in relation to this negotiation—the young aspirant to the Spanish Crown has promptly and sagaciously put in practice.

CUBA.

As far as we can judge of the drift of the last French telegram from Washington, it appears to mean that the American Government is *hedging* on the subject of the intervention in Cuba. The American Government "has declared," so runs the telegram, "that had never had any intention of offering to mediate in Cuba; and had been actuated solely by humanitarian motives." In other words, we imagine, it did very much what Mr. Sumner did with regard to the Alabama question, —dropped out half-considered views with all the prestige of official authority, and then started back in surprise to see the gravity with which the thing was taken up. It has been the great defect of the Republican party since its accession to power that, it has repeatedly shown the most inadequate sense of the significance of diplomatic language. It forgets the vast difference between a political feeler at a party meeting, and the deliberate policy of a cabinet, and often puts forward the former with the official authority of the latter. If you fire off a rifle, though only loaded with the cork of a pop-gun, you must expect it to do mischief. All Europe regards a minister plenipotentiary's conversational hints as threats. The American Government is apt to be surprised, when its official spokesmen threaten, that their most elaborate menaces are regarded as anything more serious than conversational hints.

MR. DICKENS ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Dickens has never done anything better of its kind than his very clever and witty, and yet, on the whole, very wise address to the members of the Midland Institute on Monday evening,—the whole drift of which was to deprecate anything like pamphlet education, and to recommend to the students Sidney Smith's excellent advice, "to have the courage to be ignorant of a great many things, in order to avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything." Mr. Dickens, however, diverging from the main current of his practical though very entertaining address, to defend the age against the charge of being devoted to "material" ends, interpolated a *theoretically* very unsatisfactory passage on that head. We say "theoretically" unsatisfactory, because we see no more reason than Mr. Dickens does to believe in any age when the great *mass* of mankind were less devoted to material ends than they are now. But when Mr. Dickens intimates that the only materialism that he can understand is the materialism of a sort of Chinese hatred of innovation, and that spirituality consists as much in opening your mind freely to chemical discovery or the laws of galvanism, as in the thirst for beauty, the love of righteousness, or the knowledge of God, he seems to us to be talking plausible confusion. He even hints that when Christ said to His disciples, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." He may have referred to the electric telegraph or spectrum analysis! On the whole, we cannot advise Mr. Dickens to edit the Gospels. We fear the result would be a little like that produced by the atrocious Swiss practice of lighting up the Staubbach for gaping tourists with Bengal lights and Roman candles.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Lord Hartington lectured the tenant-farmers of Ireland with almost pedagogic severity at an agricultural meeting at Lismore on Thursday week. The occasion was an anniversary meeting of a farmers' society founded forty years ago by his father, the Duke of Devonshire, so that the Marquis felt, as it were, at home, and did not scruple to be didactic. He commented on the improvement he discovered in live stock,—cattle, and pigs, "especially pigs;" and on the improvement in the physique of the labourer within the last 20 years—(he did not say in loyalty and content, and while they improve in sinew and savings and do not improve in loyalty, the prospect is not a very good one),—and then he went on to remind the tenant-farmers what very prejudiced people they were. That "tenant-farmers," as Lord Hartington said, "are not the persons to form a perfectly impartial judgment on the land question," is very clear; but then, for precisely the same reason, neither are the landlords; and while the tenant-farmers have very little direct influence on the decision of this question, the landlords will have much. In fact, there are no less than seven great landlords in the Cabinet, and of the remainder, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Bright (!) belong to the landlord party, while the tenant-farmers have not, we need hardly say, a single representative in the Cabinet. The tenant-farmers, therefore, may well retort upon Lord Hartington that as the landlords are, on his own showing, by no means impartial judges, it is somewhat hard that they should have the ultimate decision so completely in their own hands.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The Bishop of Orleans, a great friend of Pere Hyacinthe, and a liberal Catholic, seems to have made every effort to prevent Pere Hyacinthe sending that letter of resignation, in which he, in effect, defied the Council and appealed from the Roman Church as it is, to the Church as he thought it should be. Failing in this, Monsignaur Dupanloup addresses him a very earnest and really affectionate letter, pointing out however, rather bitterly what "an insult" the ex-Superior of the Paris Carmelites has been guilty of to "our Saviour, to place himself as he is now doing alone face to face in opposition to Him, and in contempt of His Successors." The Bishop insists strongly on Pere Hyacinthe's having shown no taste for obedience and humiliation, such as Pere Lacordaire, and Pere Ravignan, though they had to "suffer" much more, showed in far greater strength. This seems to be a really fair accusation, as coming from a sincere member of the Roman Church, who always makes willingness to submit to authority and to accept rebuke humbly one of the test-virtues of her communion. Pere Hyacinthe, however, is already at heart a Protestant. He thanks the Bishop of Orleans very cordially for his letter, but declines to admit any fault. "What you qualify as a great fault committed, I call a great duty accomplished." A very insubordinate Catholic indeed!

A VACANT SEAT.

As Mr. Moncrieff, till now Lord Advocate, has been made Lord Justice Clerk, in place of the late Mr. Patton, the seat which he now holds, for the Universities of Glasgow and Haberdeen, will be vacated. An elector writing to the *Star* of yesterday proposes to return Mr. John Stuart Mill to the House of Commons in his place. Useful as Mr. Mill has been in Parliament, we are not sure that in general he is not more useful out of it. Undoubtedly when in the House he wasted a great deal of time in conscientious drudgery which might have been turned to more permanent advantage, had he been studying or writing. Still, in a session when the Irish land question is to be the principal theme, his presence in the House would be of more than usual importance. And he would have a real claim on the respect of a learned body like that of Glasgow and Aberdeen, who at least *know* what he is, which the electors of Westminster did not. We have not heard what chance of success his candidature would have; it ought to be considerable.

A BISHOP ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who preached a sermon on Wednesday before the Social Science Congress which has this week been deliberating in that city, took a rather bold line before such an assembly by raising directly the question of the diabolic or demoniacal theory of moral evil. He took for his text, "Who went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed of the Devil." Social science, he said, contemplated 'doing good' as its great work, but according to his own belief, if it were to succeed in its specific work, it must be by recognizing that the misery to be cured is the result of an alien bondage, an oppression by personal forces of evil external to the sufferer's own soul. He knew, he said, that evil would be regarded by many of those present as the mere negative force of society, a force as indispensable to progress as friction is to locomotion. He illustrated his case by touching on infanticide, of which no legislative counteraction, he said, could ever reach the root, though, it might alleviate the symptoms. Unless 'Social Science' recognized clearly what it could *not* do, and only faith could, it would not succeed in doing even its own part well. Doubtless, the Bishop is right here. It is a first condition of sound legislation to apprehend clearly how dangerous and even fatal it is to attempt more by legislation than legislation can effect But we do not see that this sobriety of aim depends on any special theory of moral evil. As a matter of fact, demoniacal oppression is connected in the Bible more directly with cases of insanity and epilepsy than with symptoms of moral depravity. And those are precisely the cases in which the direct pressure of religious considerations on the mind of the sufferer is not only inefficacious, but dangerous, if not mischievous. Even our Lord is never represented as healing insanity by an appeal to the conscience, but only by a direct act of power.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON THE SAME.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the Congress, laid it down in his opening address that the great social desideratum of the day is to teach the English people to support and co-operate with Parliament and the Government, instead of wasting, as we now so often do, the greater part of the total energy needed for social improvement, by quarrelling about the persons by whom it shall be done. In the course of a somewhat miscellaneous and rather too scrappy address upon this text, he maintained that we should soon need three new Ministries, a Ministry of Health, a Ministry of Education, and a Ministry of Justice. "The present day, however," added Sir Stafford, "is the day of Royal Commissions; that of Ministries is yet to come." That is, it is a day of suspended animation, for Royal Commissions mostly mean investigating over again what you are completely master of already, because you have not mind or nerve to decide on the remedy and seek excuses fot delay. But is not that day very near its close? The Irish Church measure, the Endowed Schools' measures, and the promise to legislate without further inquiry both on the Irish land question and English primary education, look like it. Sir Stafford's imagination is still under the spell of the system which sprang out of Government by a minority,—Government by a tenant-will.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE DISCUSSIONS.

Social science either did not prosper in its discussions, or it was very badly reported. The discussions both on the colonial difficulty and on infanticide read like a number of raw opinions blurted out without exposition and almost without argument. One man says he is against any sacrifice of the interests of the mother country to the interests of the colony; another man says, he is against the sacrifice of the interests of the colony to the interests of the mother country, and so the opinions go on alternating without either reason or rhyme. One man says women who put their children to death are all demonstrably insane; another says they ought not to be allowed to be delivered in private,—as if they applied for a license for a private delivery which could be refused them,—and nothing comes out of the discussion, as reported, except a vote that capital punishment should no longer be the penalty for the murder of

FRENCH COMMERCE.

A RETURN of the Commerce of France during the first six months of 1869, just issued by the Board of Customs in Paris, shows that the value of the imports taken for consumption, and the exports of native productions, together, amounted to 3,026 millions of francs, against 3,040 millions in 1868, and 2,808 in 1867; the share of the imports was 1,473 millions in 1869, 1,688 in 1868, and 1,442 in 1867; the exports, in the three years respectively, 1,553 millions, 1,352, and 1,366. The imports in 1869 are classified as follows:—Articles of food, 298 millions; national productions and raw material, 977; manufactures, 129; other articles 69; total 1,473 millions. The first category presents a considerable diminution, the figures having been 542 millions in 1868, and 345 in 1867; there is, however, reason for congratulation at this result, the abundant home crops of last year having rendered the purchase of breadstuffs abroad unnecessary; the natural productions, &c., show an increase of 18 millions on 1868, and 58 on 1867, the greatest augmentation being on wool, oleaginous seeds, and timber; manufactures are 14 millions more than in 1868, and 16 more than in 1867; the articles which have chiefly profited being tissues of wool, silk, and cotton, straw hats and machinery; the miscellaneous goods present little variation. The exports consisted of, manufactures, 1863 millions; natural productions, raw materials, and articles of food together, 631; other articles, 59. The first named and improved by 95 millions on the year 1868 had 86 in 1867, the largest augmentation being on tissues of silk, wool, and cotton, prepared skins, jewelry tools, millinery, mercery, carriages, and turnery goods; in the second category the increase was on 100 millions on 1868 and 92 millions on 1867, due to the large exportations of wines, spirits, corn and flour, butter and timber.

A PROMISING GENIUS.

THE *Reppel* tells an amusing little story which is worth repeating. A young and unknown author, fired with the ambition to see his pieces acted on the stage, was in the habit of sending an endless number of manuscripts to the director of a well-known theatre. This director was a good-natured gentleman who did not like to be too hard on the unfortunate authors whose works he could not accept, so he always returned this particular young gentleman's productions with the assurance that they really were not bad, but that the subject was perhaps not quite well chosen as he might have been, and that the dialogue was scarcely telling enough. At last the ambitious but somewhat disconsolate youth became suspicious that his plays were really never read at all. Accordingly he one day sent the director a parcel which looked like a roll of manuscripts, prettily wrapped in white paper, and tied with a red silk ribbon. In a few days he called for an answer. "My dear sir," said the director, in his usual way, "your work is really charming, and I have read it with the greatest interest; but I regret to say I must return it to you for the material——." "What?" interrupted the would-be dramatist, "is it too old?" "Oh, dear no," was the reply, "its only fault is that it is rather delicate and tender in its character for my theatre." "Indeed," exclaimed the author, "that is really astonishing." Whereupon the parcel was opened, and an excellent fresh sausage was unrolled before the eyes of the abashed director! "I was particularly careful," continued the young gentleman, "to get one with garlic in it as I was most anxious that it should not be too tender and delicate!"

TOBACCO SMOKING.

TOBACCO-SMOKERS must look to their eyes. Proofs are accumulating that blindness, due to slowly progressive atrophy of the optic nerves, induced by smoking, is of frequent occurrence. In one of the volumes of the "London Hospital Reports," Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has narrated several cases of amaurosis, the histories of which go far to establish the fact, that in each case the blindness was brought on by that rapidly increasing, and, as it appears, baneful habit. The *Medical Times and Gazette*, Sept. 4, the same distinguished surgeon has described another striking case of "tobacco amaurosis, ending in absolute blindness, induced in eighteen months." The patient, aged fifty, a railway clerk, enjoyed good sight until January, 1867, and excellent general health, with the exception of a single attack of gout. "For twenty years he had never been under medical care, and excepting the optic atrophy, no cerebral symptoms were observable. After leaving off smoking entirely for a whole year, no apparent benefit was experienced. "For ten years before his failure of sight, he had been a pledge testotaller, had never at any time been intemperate, and continued his abstinent habits during the whole period of treatment. He is a remarkably intelligent man; was in former life a great reader," and, says Mr. Hutchinson, "he tells me that since his affliction he has been made acquainted with the particulars of many similar cases." I have before published," he says, "and find that it is not the fast livers that it takes. It is usually the hard-workers and abstemious." He is strongly impressed with the belief that both in his own case and in that of most others, he has seen, smoking was the real cause. I wish to ask especial attention to the fact that the man was smoking heavily, whilst taking no kind of alcoholic stimulant. I have met with several cases in which this history was given, and am decidedly of opinion that the injurious influence of tobacco is to some extent counteracted by alcohol." We can readily assent to Mr. Hutchinson's opinion, which, indeed, confirm the proverb, "One evil brings another," for we have long been convinced that great tea and coffee drinkers may persist in their habit the more recklessly the more freely they indulge in drinking alcohol also.—*Medical Mirror.*

COPPER AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST CHOLERA.

AT a meeting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Dumas, the celebrated French chymist, gave a brief analysis of Dr. Burg's report on the preservation from cholera of men engaged in working with copper. He said, in effect, statistics clearly prove that wherever the manipulation of copper was carried on the men engaged in it have almost invariably escaped harmless. The investigations into the subject were conducted under the supervision and control of the commissaires of police, and may, therefore, be implicitly relied on. The number of men who died of the epidemic in Lyons in 1865 was eight, three of whom were engravers, one optician, one polisher, or burnisher, and one turner. In 1866 the mortality among them from the same cause was exactly the same. According to M. Burg, several of these deaths appeared to result from exceptional circumstances; they were either out of work or under bad sanitary conditions. To enable it to be clearly understood what proportion these numbers bore to the great body of workmen engaged in copper working, he stated that the Census of 1866 showed that there were in the department in which Paris is situate 122,833 workers in metal, and it is putting it below the mark to say that of this number at least one-fourth—that is to say, nearly 31,000—are engaged in working copper in some form or another. Deducting boys under 12 years of age employed in the same work, there remained upwards of 26,000 adults really workmen, consequently the number of deaths in the years specified was in the proportion of 3 to every 10,000. Further inquiries with the view of ascertaining if the preservation varied in accordance with the degree in which the metal was handled by the operatives, it being evident that if copper possessed the preservative properties attributed to it this would be manifested in the case of the workmen who died. The result of this branch of the inquiry, it is said, proved the correctness of the theory. Among gold and silversmiths and watchmakers, the total number of whom was 11,580, there were 11 cases, and five died 1 of every 1,052 employed. Among makers of metallic spectacle frames, engravers on copper, men engaged in plating copper, polishers, rollers, and coiners, the total of whom was 6,000, there were six cases, the mortality being 1 in 1,000. Among founders, tap-makers, lamp-makers, workers in bronze, sham jewelry, and copper utensils, the number of whom was 14,000, there were seven cases; the mortality was 1 in 2,000. Among opticians, makers of mathematical instruments, dry polishers, stampers, turners, and musical instrument makers, the number of whom was 5,650, there was no case at all. Thus the rate of mortality diminished in proportion as the workmen were more exclusively employed in the manipulation of copper. In other manufactures the mortality was from 10 to 40 times greater. Further testimony in favour of the preservative action of copper was supplied by that society known as the Bon Accord, which was founded in 1819, and entirely composed of workers in bronze, and the medical registers of which are thoroughly well kept. During the whole of the five visitations of cholera, this society, the members of which were scattered in quarters where the epidemic raged with the greatest virulence, had not only not had a single death, but had been called upon to pay only for 106 days of sickness, divided among ten members of the society. Facts supporting the theory were also supplied from other sources. The conclusion drawn from this statement was that if further inquiries established the truth of the theory exceedingly valuable results from a hygienic point of view would follow.

A LUCKY MILLINER.—The Albany *Argus* reiterates the story that a young milliner in Washington County has fallen heir to 17,000,000 dols., left her by a young Englishman, who became enamoured of her while travelling in this country. She has been promised 5,000,000 in December, and the balance as soon thereafter as possible. Miss Gray, the fortunate heiress, is said to be about 30 years of age. She has a mother and sisters to enjoy it with her.—*New York Times.*

A NEW PERIL.—Time makes sad havoc with our most cherished illusions. What institution have we in this country more highly and universally respected than the tomato? His old name of love-apple shows what a hold it has upon the popular heart. Who can believe this meek, innocent-looking, health-giving fruit is the nurse of a reptile more venomous than the rattlesnake? Yet such is the report. Dr. Fuller, in the Distant Village *Record*, breathlessly informs us, "has in his office a tomato worm, measuring five inches in length, and weighing an ounce. It was taken from a tomato vine in his garden, and is now securely enclosed in a glass bottle. It eats and digests a twenty times its own weight of tomatoes and tomato leaves. It eats constantly, except occasionally from one to two minutes. This worm was first discovered this season, and is as poisonous as a rattlesnake. It poisons by throwing spittle, which it can throw from one to two feet. This spittle striking the skin, the parts commence at once to swell, and in a few hours death ends the agonies of the patient. Three cases of death in consequence of this poison have recently been reported. The medical profession is much excited over this new enemy to human existence. It is advisable for persons picking tomatoes to wear gloves. The question arises whether or not a tomato partly devoured by one of these vermin, and then afterwards eaten by a person, may not have sufficient virus left upon it to poison the one who eats it?" If this story cannot be contradicted emphatically and at once, the amount of land devoted to the culture of tomatoes in this part of the world will be suddenly and rapidly reduced. We do not care to give hospitality to visitors who eat twenty times their own weight, and whose saliva is a deadly venom.—*New York Times*, Sept. 18.

LIFE WITH THE GREEKS IN THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

"ONE would like," says a writer in *Blackwood* for this month in commenting on the title page of Mr. Gladstone's *Juventus Mundi*, "if it were not impertinent, to ask Mr. Gladstone himself whether he would have enjoyed being a hero—of the Homeric standard, of course we mean? He has plainly a strong affection and sympathy, as no man with his classical tastes and reading could fail to have, with the age which he has studied so long and so carefully. It has been very pleasant to him, no doubt—as pleasant as it is for his readers—to withdraw for a while from the field of political strife, and live during the recess, as he tells us he has done with those brave old Greeks, who knew not the Irish Church or the compound householder. But would he enjoy the rejuvenescence of the world, under all the conditions of this heroic life? He might find scope for his abilities in debate perhaps almost as readily in the public assemblies of the Homeric age as in the English Parliament—for Achilles is almost as perfect in oratory as in soldiership. Possibly, if he had been brought up in that line of life, he might have learnt to hurl a spear very creditably, if not quite so well as King Agamemnon. In the matter of personal courage, like most English gentlemen, he would look death in the face far more steadily than Hector did, and bear a wound with much more stoicism than the fair-haired Menelaus, who absolutely 'shivered' with fear, as the poet tells us, when he saw the red blood spurt from the wound made by Pandarus's arrow. If he had been condemned to enter bodily that famous Wooden Horse which was lately found so useful (figuratively) in the House of Commons, he would have shown more pluck, it is to be hoped, than its Homeric occupants, who, chiefs and leaders though they were, had tears in their eyes and a disagreeable trembling in their knees, when they found themselves actually going to be shut up in that uncomfortable ambush. So long as the fighting was going on, there is no fear but that the most modern Englishman would do his duty—with fewer hexameter speeches, and quite as much effect. But when there was no particular fighting to do, how far would any of us—even of a much lower mental calibre than Mr. Gladstone—have enjoyed this heroic existence? Off the stage of battle they were always either eating, drinking, talking, or sleeping. They doffed their armour, tucked up their sleeves (if they had any), lounged with their own hands fat oxen and swine, cooked them and ate them with a very primitive voracity, drank their red wine plentifully,—and then went to sleep. If this was life in the world's golden youth, it was not so very unlike that of the modern fox-hunter of the last century—except that he had the advantage of a regular butcher and a three-pronged fork. It might not be expected of all of us to play so heroic a part as members of the gallant Ajax and old Phœnix, who ate two heavy suppers—one with Agamemnon and one with Achilles—within the space of three hours; nor need we suppose that all men, even in those happy days, had appetites like Ulysses and 'the noble swineherd,' who devoured the best part of a pig a piece (apparently) for luncheon—certainly not leaving much of either animal, since a third had to be killed for their late dinner. But, with all possible allowance for exceptional appetites and poetical exaggeration, it was an age of very heavy feeding as well as of hard fighting. Modern dinners are heavy too, sometimes, and so is the conversation, as some of us know to our cost; but even if we survived the fat pork and the thick 'fruity' wine, could we have borne to listen before or after dinner, to the long stories of old Nestor? Ulysses was not bad company, we dare to say, and could tell some curious stories, as credible as those of many travellers since; but is there a man living who is very tiresome when he always talking of his wife—and something more than tiresome to any one who had heard any whispers of his little affairs with Circe and Calypso. Agamemnon must have always talked more or less in what Sidney Smith called 'a landed manner,' like a modern many acred squire; Ajax was heavier than the heaviest 'plunger;' Paris as notable an instance of combined fastness and frivolity as could be found in any young Guardsman. The women are as they always are. Very well, though Andromache and Penelope were charming domestic characters—examples which almost reconcile us to the new ladies' colleges, which may enable our future wives to study them in the original Greek—they might have been, like many other good women, a trifle dull in society. It is no use to deny that at one of these heavy banquets we should have preferred to take Helen in to dinner. As we trifled with a goat's leg, or picked the broad chine of a pet pig which would probably by that time have been put upon our plate—*i.e.* into our hands—as the *bonne-bouche* due to an honoured guest, we could imagine ourselves almost too well satisfied with our fair neighbour—entirely forgetting some of her antecedents. Independently of

> 'The star-like beauty of immortal eyes,'

she is the only person, apparently, who understood what conversation meant: who knew all the celebrities of her own country, at least by sight, and had shone in two coats, and even made a voyage up the Nile. It is very unfortunate that so pleasant a companion should have been—like many pleasant things—slightly improper. But it is only fair to the great poet who celebrated or invented her, to remember that the charm which he has thrown over her borrows none of its attraction from that impropriety. Her one error is a fate imposed upon her by her evil genius, in which she is hardly a responsible agent. No—except Helen—we have no desire to have lived among those mythical Greeks, grand as they were in many ways. If theirs was the youth of the world, we are well contented to have been born in its old age. It may be a mistake; the noble simplicity of an heroic era may be better than the artificialities and complications of our own; but our eyes cannot see it so. The pulse and water of our early ancestors may be intrinsically a purer and nobler diet than the turtle cutlets and the chablis of our own day; but if we have to go back to that primeval fare, we shall starve. Our tastes, intellectual and physical, are too highly educated."

FORFEITING PARADISE.

THE persistent assertion of Englishmen that "there is nothing like England"—that we are not only wiser, richer, and freer than all the world, but that we row, ride, box, and shoot better, build better ships, and "tub" more than the rest of mankind—is such a popular belief, that to qualify any part of it with the faintest suspicion of a doubt, would be to reduce a man's patriotism to the level of a Fenian. In fact, when not engaged in the actual work of life, we go about humming "Rule Britannia;" and though our ears are so habituated to the strains that they cease to attract attention, the newly-arrived stranger has to confess himself almost addled by the chorus, and wonderingly asks how, with this perpetual din in our ears, we ever find time to embank the Thames or disestablish a church.

On the whole, I believe it a very sage philosophy, and that by its practice we reconcile ourselves to bear many things with a better grace than the natural tendency to grumble which exists in our temperament might otherwise incline to. It is in this way that Ministers reconcile us to that extra two-pence of income-tax. You are made to believe it is such a fine thing to be a Briton, it is well worth the cost; and in the same way the parson exhorts you to weekly gratitude for your "creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life," that you would be the most brutish of mankind if you did not come to see how much of these benefits pertained to your birth-place; and that many more unto which your registery was a better title to universal nobility than any inscription of a "Libro d'Oro," or any entry in a Gotha almanac.

Lord Palmerston did a great deal to propagate this wholesome creed. His "Civis Romanus" theory—invented at a time of general peace, and when by free-trade institutions we were freely admitting foreigners to compete with us in our own markets—had a considerable success; and to do our travelling countrymen on the Continent justice, they were not slow to avail themselves of a pretension that declared they had exceptional rights and privileges, and that, with the "Times" and John Bright to back them, they'd like to see the confounded foreigner would dispute their right to carry Piccadilly through Europe.

I am not quite certain how far Englishmen generally put faith in their own pretensions, but I know that people abroad, partly because it suited their interests partly out of indolence, accepted the theory, and John Bull was permitted to bully at railroad stations and thrash waiters, on the simple condition of paying fourfold for everything; and suffered to behave like a bull in a china shop, on the tacit understanding that he would always pay for the crockery.

A little incident which occurred some years ago at the Bagni di Lucca, will serve to show how thoroughly even in high places, the Civis Romanus humbug had taken root and succeeded. It was in the old days, before Italian unity—in that pitiable era when Tuscany groaned under a taxation one-tenth of the present, when the prisons were shamefully destitute of prisoners, and a thoughtless, unthinking people vainly imagined that they were well fed and happy—that the reigning Prince a tyrannical Grand Duke, who never could be taught the names of rival political partisans, was walking leisurely along under the shade of the lime-trees, when an Englishman threw the contents of the basin which he had been washing his hands in, out of the window, and by ill-luck, over the head and shoulders of his Imperial and Royal Highness. Horrified at seeing what he had done, he rushed downstairs and threw himself humbly at the Prince's feet, imploring pardon for his unintentional outrage. Recognising at once in his Italian his nationality, the Grand Duke, while he essayed to wipe his face, stammered out, "Go back, and say nothing about it, or Palmerston will make me pay an indemnity!"

It is a small event, if you like to call it so; but I own it is one I recur to with pride, and I trust when those memoirs of Lord Palmerston, with which the Press assure us a great diplomatist is occupied, shall see the light, that this trait may be deemed worthy of being repeated. I doubt greatly if all the injury we have done the Protestants of Ireland, or all the displays of the flying Childers at Gibraltar, will impress foreigners as powerfully as that clever fiction about British power under which we travelled and talked bad French for full thirty years; and I have often thought that it was to combat the influence of this ascendancy, and to extinguish this pretension, that the present Emperor of the French consented to abolish the passport system. Englishmen, at least, would be left without a stamped and accredited diploma of superiority, and should in future trust to assert themselves by their unlicensed ways and their irregular verbs.

Meanwhile, if we are not propagating the belief in our greatness abroad, we are evidently "grinding on a good deal for home consumption." For a while, indeed, we left to Court preachers and popular orators and leading newspapers the pleasant task of dilating on British blessings. Latterly, however, our tribunals have entered the field, and if they but continue as they have begun, they will be very dangerous rivals to their predecessors in national "blarney." Only a few months back, a baronet, who was condemned to imprisonment for bigamy, was respited, after a brief confinement, on his promising to leave the country; and within the last few days I read of a bank clerk, who embezzled £15,000, being discharged from prosecution, on the same pledge being given that he would "go abroad." It is true the chief magistrate said that to send the case before a jury would inevitably result in a conviction, and that such a consequence might naturally be prejudicial to the prospects of a very promising young gentleman, who, as his prosecutor remarked, had displayed traits of commercial astuteness and affility in his frauds that, had they been only exercised in legitimate direction, must have speedily made him a partner in "the house." "Under the circumstances, therefore," said the Lord Mayor—and I do like the words—they smack of Guildhall—there is a savour of turtle about the delicious vagueness,—"under the circumstances, I will consent that the prosecution be withdrawn, but the most leave the country!" No more to him of fog, east wind, and income-tax—no more to breathe the land trod by the immortal Tupper or the blatant Beales. He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who leaves England forfeits Paradise. We are often ridiculed for our Irish administration of justice; but I frankly own I sometimes prefer it to English. I remember the case of a student of Trinity College who once stood in the dock before Lord Guillamore. He was charged with a petty theft committed in a shop, and the defence was his station in life, his prepossessing appearance, and his family. The judge charged in this words "Gentlemen of the jury, this is a short issue; the prisoner at the dock is a young gentleman of attractive manners and i n poachable connection, who stole a pair of silk stockings,—and you will find accordingly."

Had the Irish Chief Baron been an English Lord Mayor, he would have uttered no such cruel words. He would have commended the public spirit of the prosecutor, who naturally felt that the claims of justice were superior to the demands of private friendship; he would have shown that every step that had been taken had been inevitable—that the law recognised no distinction of condition—that commercial honour and trustfulness were the very soul of a great trading community; but as there was nothing less favourable to a young gentleman entering into life than prison discipline, or less flattering to his personal appearance than cropping his hair, under the circumstances "he would discharge him," under the assurance, however, of his friends, that he would leave the country.

Oh calamity most inevitable and to be avoided! What a proof have we here that our great dramatist wrote for all time! Dogberry never dies! Why pay for him at the Haymarket when you can hear him at Guildhall for nothing! I am a poor exile from the land of these enjoyments, but if I ever visit England again, I promise myself some treats of justices' justice, of which I now but glean fragments from the newspapers, and can only show mind-pictures of the tone, look, and demeanour of the Solons who deliver them.—*Cornelius O'Dowd in "Blackwood."*

THE FEAST OF ST. JANUARIUS.

(*The Times.*)

NAPLES, SEPT. 21.

NAPLES is just now in the midst of the great holyday week of its year. And certainly if intense heat, a brilliant sun, a cloudless sky, a moon at the full, and lustrous to a degree of which the inhabitants of the North may dream in vain, can secure its success, its success is secure, for more perfect weather it is impossible to imagine. Sunday was the opening of the *festa*, and from dawn till far into the night the streets re-echoed with those wild and various sounds which those who have once heard them can never forget, and can never wish to hear again, but that in that case they must forego the delight of ever again coming to Naples. But what is it that has prompted the Neapolitans during the week beginning with the 19th of September to let off cannons and crackers and fire balloons in the open streets, among horses and foot passengers, to drive about wildly and with demoniacal shouts, and commit other mad acts which in London or Paris would infallibly have filled the police courts on the following morning? The cause of it all is that the 19th of September is the Feast of St Januarius, and that on that day and the seven days following his blood, which is reputed to be preserved in the Cathedral of Naples, in a solid form, assumes its original condition on being exposed to the sight and the prayers of the faithful. I have seen the "miracle;" seen it with every disposition to do it justice, and to be impressed and touched by any dignity or pathos or virtue which it might exhibit; and I am compelled to confess that I have never been more disappointed. I have never witnessed any scene, which was so ancient and so famous, and the merits of which are so strenuously upheld by its supporters, and which yet appeared to me so trivial, so pointless, so wanting in any claim to reverence, and in every characteristic of a real miracle. I will endeavour to justify these statements.

St. Januarius, Bishop of Beneventum, was one of that noble army of martyrs who suffered in the persecution of Diocletian. He was beheaded at the Solfatara near Pozzuoli in the year 305; and at or immediately after his death some of his blood is said to have been collected and preserved by a Christian woman. I have no desire to question the authenticity of this story, or of the tradition which affirms that the substance preserved in the *Capella del Tesoro*, or *Capella San Gennaro*, in the Cathedral of Naples, is the blood of the martyr, since that does not affect the impression produced on me by the scene which I witnessed.

The "blood" was originally contained in two bottles, one nearly globular in form, and holding perhaps a wine-glass and a half, the other considerably smaller and more like a phial in shape. The latter (if these is a reddish yellow (burnt sienna) tint, with patches or spots of the same, though deeper colour; but the former is filled rather more than three parts with a very dark opaque substance, and the colour of its empty portion is gray. The bottles are probably very old, though without a closer inspection I should hesitate to pronounce on their age even were I competent to do so.* They are enclosed in a reliquary consisting of a thick hoop of silver, about two inches broad, with a plate of glass on each side, forming a small and narrow drum, and having a shank-tube at the bottom, by which the reliquary is fastened into the monstrance in which it is conveyed in procession. At some recent period the drum has been encircled by a second loop ornamented with a crown, cherubs, and a crucifix at the top, in the style of the 17th century. The whole looks not unlike a small circular carriage-lamp. The two plates of glass allow the bottles to be seen through; especially when, as is the practice, a candle is held behind it. They are to be seen through, but the glasses on the reliquary are dimmed on the inside, and the bottle has exactly the look of being coated with the fine dust of ages, so that the view is none of the clearest. The two bottles are firmly fixed in their places by what appears to be a mass of cement at the bottom, and which seems to jam their upper ends firmly against the top of the reliquary, and I have no reason to think that there is any communication between the air inside and outside the reliquary, except what little there may be round the edge of the glasses. The reliquary is kept in a closet in the wall behind the high altar of the chapel, closed with four keys, two kept by the representative of the Archbishop and two by that of the municipality. The closet is unlocked by these two together at 9 in the morning, and from it are immediately taken, first a large bust of St. Januarius in silver and gold, which contains the remains of his head; and, secondly, the reliquary which I have just described. The head is placed on the altar near the north corner, and then the Archbishop's representative—on the present occasion the Cavaliere Tesoriere—accompanied by another priest, without delay begins to exhibit it to the people. No mass is said, the altar is cleared of everything but its permanent ornaments, the bust, and a tall gold monstrance in which the relic is afterwards exhibited; and the two priests are in ordinary nonsacramental dresses. The process of exhibition consists in turning the reliquary round and round, while the candle is held behind it in such a position as to afford, first the municipal representative and then one after another of the privileged persons who crowd the steps of the altar, the opportunity of observing the change from solid to liquid. There is no attempt whatever to conceal or make a mystery of the proceeding. Quite the contrary. When the reversing process has gone on for three to four minutes, and the bottle full to the top with liquid is still remaining stationary, the two priests turn to the altar and say the Nicene Creed, after which they recommence their former action. If after another five minutes the liquefaction still delays, they again turn to the altar and say the Athanasian Creed verse by verse. Then comes more turning round and round, until at length the surface-line of the substance is seen slightly to shift its position in the bottle, showing that liquefaction has begun. "*Cominci*" is heard from the bystanders; the priest waves a handkerchief; rose petals are flung on to the altar and steps; a dozen or twenty sparrows are let loose and flutter to the large open window above the altar; the organ peals forth; and a buzz of satisfaction pervades the church. Formerly the guns of the city used to fire, but this has been discontinued since last year. In the meantime the priest still continues turning the reliquary round and round, and showing it to the bystanders as he moves to and fro on the altar step; and each time the dark substance is seen to flow more easily. At first a large undissolved lump can be discovered breaking the line of the surface; but as the time goes on, and the reliquary is more and more shaken, this gradually disappears, and the liquefaction is complete.

Then the kissing begins. The Municipal deputy, kneeling on his cushion at the south end of the altar, is the first to whom it is tendered. It is brought in front of him, and, with the candle behind it, is held, first upright and then reversed, so that he may satisfy himself at leisure of the liquefaction; then the glass is pressed to his lips, to his forehead, and to his lips again. And this is repeated exactly with all those inside the altar rails except that the demonstration is not afforded to each but to the whole batch kneeling on the top step, after which each has his or her two kisses and the touch on the forehead. When all inside the rails have been thus treated, two other priests come forward, habited like the former two; one of whom has round his neck a long collar or guard of thick cord. They knelt before the Cavaliere and his assistant, who first, in the most deliberate manner, showed them the blood, reversing the case over and over again. They then kissed it; and, hooking the swivel at the end of the guard into a ring on the crown of the reliquary, the new priest and his assistant took charge. Their first act was to do to the Cavaliere and his assistant exactly what had been done to them—they showed them the liquefaction, which of course they themselves had not yet seen, and gave them the reliquary to kiss, and I remarked that both the Cavaliere and his successor kissed three times. The Cavaliere, still preserving the same rigid and imperturbable demeanour that had distinguished him throughout, then departed with his assistant to the sacristy, and their substitutes commenced the work of carrying the relic to be kissed through the whole church. Meantime a great number of tall candles had been lighted on the altar round the bust, and several candelabra had been placed in front of it; so that on looking back from the church, the golden countenance and rich robes of San Gennaro appeared through a blaze of yellow light and a thicket of tall thin candles. Mass was immediately begun to be said at the altar. After the reliquary has been kissed by every one who chooses, it is put into the monstrance, and then the bust and the monstrance are carried on the shoulders of men, side by side, into the nave of the Cathedral and deposited on the grand altar till the evening. At evening the deputy returns; and the two objects are consigned to the closet behind the altar, from which they had been taken in the morning.

The time of liquefaction varies considerably. From the moment of its reaching the altar steps to the first appearance of movement was on Sunday six minutes, on Monday 13 minutes, and on Tuesday nine minutes.

One or two points struck me during my very minute observation on each of the three days. First of which is only possible to observe as the reliquary is presented to or passes before one; it is not possible to have it in one's hands; and the discoloration of the glasses of the reliquary and the dinginess of the bottles, and the brilliance of the general light and the moderate brightness of the candle, all combine to make it difficult to see clearly; but one or two things I am sure of. 1. The small bottle—the phial—is of a tawny yellow colour with reddish brown spots; and in these spots there was no motion. At first I thought there was, but I was enabled to convince myself to the contrary. 2. The larger bottle is gray, and the empty space, whether at top or bottom, remained always gray—the fluid in its motion left no trace of its presence on the glass. 3. The fluid seemed to move altogether when it moved at all—almost as if it were in a skin or bladder. I only use this as an illustration, and to convey (very imperfectly) the impression it gave myself and my friends. 4. There was no colour of blood, not only on the glass, but in the fluid itself. It was quite opaque, and even at the edges I could not, though I tried hard and looked closely into it over and over again, detect any red colour. 5. There was no frothing or agitation in the liquid, no *boullonnement*, as the French writers on the miracle term it, and on which they insist so much. This I am sure of; but, on the other hand, my *laquais de place*, a very intelligent and excellent person, told me that he had "seen the bottle full to the top with scum." 6. The books all insist on the necessity of the bottle being brought near the head, but they were never closer together than two feet, and then as if by accident; and the usual distance between the two was six or seven feet.

I am aware that one of the "explanations" most insisted on is that the liquefaction is accomplished by heat—the warmth of the candle held behind the reliquary, the warmth of the atmosphere, the heat of the priest's hand. But I believe this to be quite untenable. Six minutes are surely too short a time to allow the heat of the atmosphere to affect a substance in a glass bottle, in a stratum of air confined between two plates of glass; the candle was never placed unduly close, or vertically below; and more than one occasion on which it might have been so placed was neglected. At any rate, no intention of this sort was apparent. As to the heat of the priest's hand, I can vouch for its coolness; for I grasped it on Sunday when he handed me the reliquary and it was far cooler than my own. So was the glass, cooler than my lips. As to any direct introduction of air or spirit into the bottle, or other "juggling," I am equally incredulous. There was no opportunity for it, and the whole air of the person concerned was foreign to the supposition. Surely, too, such a secret would, like the machinery of winking and weeping Madonnas and Crucifixes, have long since found out. No! the most obvious and suggestive thing in the whole process is the constant way in which the reliquary is turned over and over. I will not say that this is the cause of the liquefaction; I will only say that if the incessant reversing of the bottle was necessary to produce it, then the proper means were abundantly taken. But this is, and, in the absence of close examination must be, a mere conjecture.

To the Neapolitans, and I suppose to Catholics generally, the miracle presents no difficulty whatever. In the hands of God and His saints natural laws appear to them as if made only to be contravened as often as some trivial occasion for contravening them arises. Be it so. But even then one desires to know the occasion. In the case of this "miracle" none surely exists. The "blood of St. Januarius" is produced three times a year, and on eight days at each of these times; and on each of those 24 days the liquefaction is accomplished—sooner or later, but always accomplished. I can find no record of its ever having failed. It is in fact a regular and as mechanical—though more obvious to the senses—as the far more stupendous miracle performed by every priest who says mass in these countries where one "sees God made and eaten all day long." And for what purpose, and to whose benefit? Certainly not for the benefit of the chattering ladies or *blasés* cavaliers who knelt round the altar steps, or of such frivolous ecclesiastics as the one who pushed through the crowd at the entrance with my party, and, on getting into the church, exclaimed, "Well! I have at any rate done the first miracle in getting through, here!" One or two priests I saw really affected, and praying devoutly, and in the crowd below the altar rails there were on each day a few both women and men in strange agonies of grief, but these were rare exceptions. The very women who appear as "relatives of the Saint" and fill the church with their discordant clamour, exactly like so many frogs, are said to be paid for coming. The demeanour of most concerned was like that of the Cavaliere and his assistant, unmoved and unconcerned, and had a businesslike air about it, only to be met by the word that Mr. Kinglake employs on a somewhat similar occasion. It was a "transaction," which had to be got through in regular course.

I confess I was not prepared for so undignified and uninteresting a scene. I had supposed that the chief actors would have been earnest and affected; and I had imagined that at least a crowd of Neapolitans could not be assembled without some characteristic manifestations. But I forgot the power of use and habit, and that no interest is sufficiently strong to stand against a continued repetition year by year, for 24 days in each year, when the thing repeated does not appeal to the highest and deepest parts of our nature.

I was urged before leaving England to go to Pozzuoli, and test the "miracle" in the Church of the Capuchins there, where there is a stone with red marks upon it, said to be the stone on which St. Januarius was beheaded, and which marks are alleged to grow brighter and sweat blood at the same time with the liquefaction in the Cathedral at Naples. I saw the stone, and succeeded in making out the red marks on Saturday; and on Monday our party divided and two of my friends went there, while I remained in Naples. I am sorry to have to say that nothing happened. One of the party was close to the *grille*, and kept his eye fixed on the stone for half an hour from 9 o'clock but he failed to observe any difference in its aspect. A 9-to 3 one of the monks averred that he saw "tears of blood;" but they were invisible to the eyes of the gazer, and at any rate that was a quarter of an hour after the liquefaction in Naples.

I am very sorry to have so unfavourable a report to give. In the "miracle" I could never believe, but I observed what passed with all sincerity, and have tried to describe it with all the accuracy in my power, I hope I am not hard or intolerant, or inconsiderate of the differences due to ancestral faith, and race, and education; and I would much rather have seen an edifying and dignified spectacle, such as the great *Passionspiel* at Ammergau; but I saw something very different, and such as I saw I cannot but relate.

It would seem that Mr. John Stuart Mill has triumphed in at least one European capital. Austria used to have a name for despotism, and the rigid adherence to ancient usages. It is now in many respects quite the liberal country. If we may credit the local and special correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, the municipal body of the town of Vienna has decided that 7,000 women inhabiting the town, paying its taxes, and otherwise complying with all legal conditions, shall be admitted to the right and privilege of voting. The most curious part of the affair is the comparatively speaking utter unconcern of the male population of Vienna. In this respect, however, Austria is as England. In the last session of Parliament a precisely similar extension of the municipal franchise to women was made without exciting even the faintest opposition. Many in this country have also been aware that the question of women's rights was at all considered in Austria—*Daily News.*

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is entitled and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Origin and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

*M. Fiorelli, the well-known and learned Director of the Museo Borbonico, to whom I went for information on this point, had had never seen the miracle and knew nothing of either bottles or reliquary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00, 00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Bellilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the Country Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months ..... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " ..... 4 do. do.
4 " ..... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National B